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MODERN TIMES

20 ¢

"What you do is news"

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See story on page 2, NEW HAVENERS DECRY BUS CUTS. (M-T photo by Suzie Duling)

Sirabella, Parker: How They Stand

Guida Sits It Out

Editor's Note: There are three candidates in the September 22 primary for the Democratic nomination for mayor, but only two, Henry Parker and Vincent Sirabella gave interviews to **Modern Times.** *The third, incumbent mayor Bart Guida, was contacted through his campaign manager, Ed Reynolds, at the same time as the other candidates, but Reynolds, and later Guida's secretary, Helen Fuller, did not arrange an interview.*

SIRABELLA

by Liz Farrell and G.J. Smith
Modern Times Staff

Mayoral candidate Vincent Sirabella summed up his interview with us by saying, "Blacks and whites, instead of fighting over the little pie available, must unite to expand the pie by attacking the enemy."

"We cannot get hung up on color," he explained. "We must concentrate on an economic point of view. Cultural distinctions between people are fine--they give a sense of security to people--but we must not allow such distinctions to hide the true enemy, the power structure."

Mayor Should be Activist

Sirabella emphasized that the mayor of New Haven should be an activist, demanding and getting money from both the state and federal governments.

He cited housing as one important area where the mayor should be an activist. "The city has no funds for public housing, but the mayor should be a vigorous spokesman for federal support of local housing projects, using his political power with the congressmen from his area, state legislators, and other members of government.

See SIRABELLA, page 7

PARKER

by Henry Lowendorf
Modern Times Staff

Mayoral candidate Henry Parker feels that his coalition approach to politics is the only way to solve the many problems facing New Haven and its citizens, especially the poor, both black and white. The involved parties should sit down together, find the areas in which they agree, and hassle out those in which they don't.

Asked about the housing problem, Parker said, "The mayor has the responsibility to see that the housing code is honestly enforced. The Fair Rent Commission can be made to work. We need an inspector to protect tenants and landlords. I don't have a program for it as such, but we ought to make people keep property in good repair as well as landlords keep the rent down and the property up.

"I would be an advocate of public housing but not high rise. I would embark on selling units of housing, for example low rise in Elm Haven, to tenants; make opportunities for the poor to own housing so that they have a stake in the community."

See PARKER, page 7

High School Community Style

A new school opened in New Haven last week. A second unit of High School in the Community (HSC) started for 160 students from Wilbur Cross and Richard C. Lee High Schools.

The first unit of HSC, which began last year, offers an alternative to the standard high school for 160 Hillhouse students.

High School in the Community offers small classes, an opportunity for students to develop their own courses of study, and the advantage of making use of the human and physical resources of New Haven.

Classes meet throughout the city, whenever possible at places relevant to the courses involved. Chemistry may meet in a Yale lab, stenography at a downtown office, child care in a day care center.

Interest in Learning

Modern Times solicited some remarks from people involved in the school:

"At Cross High School, teachers stick to the curriculum. Here at HSC, you can set up your own courses. Teachers and students seem to be really interested in learning," Peter Detrick, senior, explained.

"Reesa Greenberg, junior, said: "I like the relationships you can have with teachers at HSC--informal ones. I feel that you can get closer to people here and not feel as distant. Because of the informal atmosphere, I'll be able to be more myself, I'll be able to speak up and I won't be as tense."

Last June students from Lee and Cross High Schools applied for admission to HSC. One hundred sixty students were selected for the program by lottery. The lottery, however, was designed to maintain the same community distribution that attends the regular high schools. If 25% of the students at Cross came from Fair Haven, then 25% of the students at HSC were selected from Fair Haven applicants.

Teachers Role Broadened

Teachers at HSC not only teach, but also act as counselors and administrators. Each teacher is assigned to a seminar, consisting of sixteen students, which meets weekly to discuss course offerings, gripes of students, and suggestions for improvement of the school.

During the summer, each teacher visited the homes of the students in his/her seminar, explaining how the school operates to both students and parents.

See HIGH SCHOOL, page 11.

An orientation session in the new, second unit of the High School in the Community at 80 Olive Street. Charlotte Hylton, outreach worker, is meeting with teachers and students to discuss plans for the current school year. (M-T Photo by Kathy Mallea)

Sirabella's UI Proposal Lights Way

by Katrina Clark

Modern Times Staff

Vincent Sirabella, candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor, has released a statement calling for the municipalization of the United Illuminating Company. As stated in the press release: New Haven, "...has suffered too long from U.I.'s price gouging and lack of strong action to protect our environment. More than that, though, United Illuminating is one of the most powerful vested interests in New Haven, one which has used its position to safeguard its own interests."

Sirabella outlines three major effects that municipalization--or the city's taking over of the functions of U.I. in New Haven--would have: 1. lower electric bills for the citizens, 2. a more competitive position in New Haven's fight to attract industry, and 3. a more environmentally-conscious utility.

The candidate states: "The most recent figures available show that a residential customer of U.I. pays $1.78 or 17% more than the nation's average monthly electric bill for 500 kilowatt hours of $10.32.

"These figures do *not* include the 11% rate increase the United Illuminating Company is seeking or the projected 15% increase that it will pass on to customers for low sulphur fuel it is required to use...

Attraction of Industry

"In this time of high unemployment, a most important advantage would be that decreased electric costs would put New Haven in a more competitive position for getting new industry and new jobs. Industries today find electric costs one of their highest operating expenses...

"Lower electric costs would give New Haven the competitive edge...In addition, industries already in New Haven would have lower operating costs."

The statement makes the point that one of the chief reasons that New England is a less than attractive area for industry to settle, is the fact that electric bills are higher than anywhere else in the country.

For many industries, among them assembly and tool industries, electricity is the highest production expense after wages.

Environmental Protection

Finally, an advantage to the citizens of New Haven, according to the statement, is that by owning the utility that provides electricity, there would be the degree of influence that they as voters could exert over the way it is run.

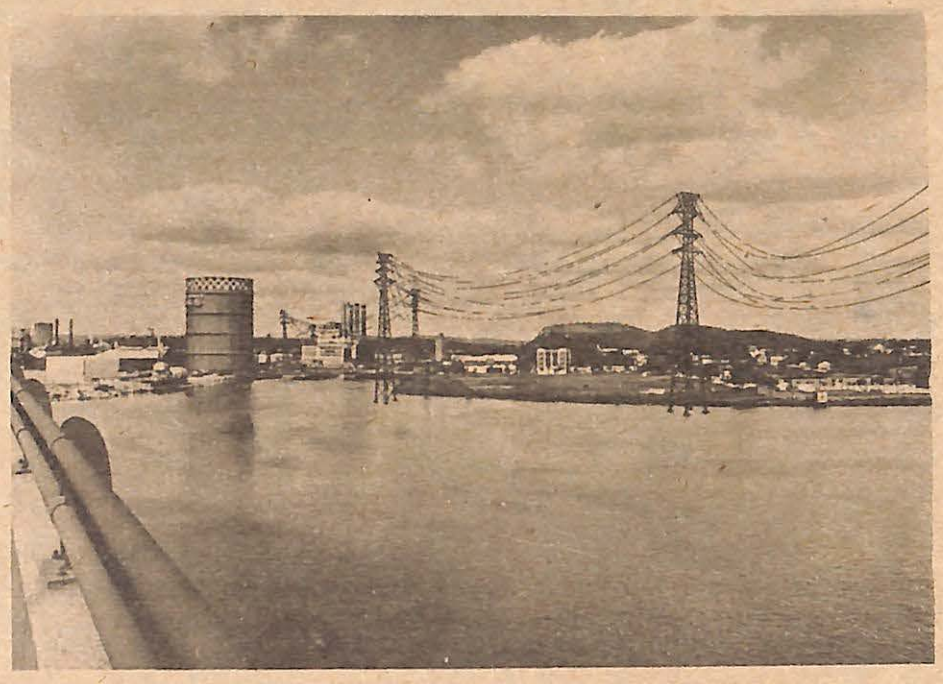
"The United Illuminating Company has failed to take the strong action necessary to protect our environment, as residents of Fair Haven can tell you.

"The citizens would be able to set environmental protection as a priority --which the municipal utility they owned would have to follow. No longer would the residents of New Haven be at U.I.'s mercy. No longer would they have to put up with U.I.'s delaying tactics."

Proposed Methods

Sirabella proposes, that if he is mayor, he would order a study by an engineering firm that would point out the best way, technically to go about the process.

Concurrently, he would urge the Board of Aldermen to begin the necessary legislative process for the citizens to own their own utility.



If United Illuminating were bought by the city there would be no problem about the utility acting against the interests of city residents. When UI wanted to put power lines across one of Fair Haven's few remaining parks, the Board of Aldermen voted it down, but UI went ahead with plans anyway.

"Connecticut Statutes cover in chapter 101, section 7-213-229, the legal complexities involved when a town or city decides to municipalize an investor owned utility.

"The basic requirement is that the Board of Aldermen must pass, in two consecutive years, a motion calling for the city to take over the utility. This must be by a majority and approved by the mayor.

"After these actions are out of the way, the voters of the municipality must approve, by a simple majority, the take-over in a referendum.

"When the necessary approval is obtained from the Aldermen, mayor and voters, the city must decide in what ways it wants to carry out its municipalization scheme." The city must make decisions as to operation, purchase or lease of electricity and construction of new plants and facilities.

Other Municipal Systems

The statement says: "At the present there are six such systems in Connecticut--in Groton, Norwalk's third taxing district, South Norwalk, Norwich, Wallingford, and Jewett City...In 1968, there were 2010 public owned systems. Many are very large--such as ones in Los Angeles, Seattle, Memphis, San Antonio, Sacramento, and Jacksonville, Florida."

Accountability

Sirabella's statement ends by saying that "A private utility is in business to make money. A municipal utility is operated to provide service to the citizens of a municipality. A private utility is not eager to do its part to protect the environment simply because it is not a profitable consideration."

"A utility owned and run by a municipality is accountable to the citizens and voters of a municipality. As a result there is political leverage over the utility. Given a situation such as today's when a priority has been placed by citizens on the preservation of the environment, such a priority would be reflected in the way a utility is run."

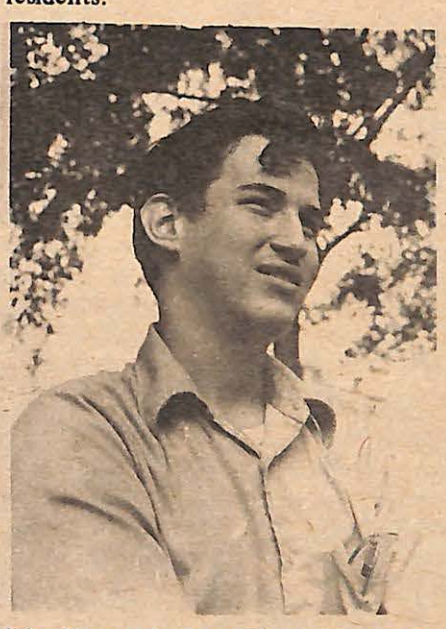
New Haveners Decry Bus Cuts

by Henry Lowendorf and Judy Williams

Members of the Environmental Offensive

Mass transit in the United States is becoming worse and worse, as the need for it grows more and more. In New Haven a bus ride costs 35 cents, probably soon to increase, and the service is inadequate, and is already decreasing.

The Connecticut Company, which services the New Haven area, has recently announced cuts in bus transit. Six out of 11 night routes have been cut. Eight out of 11 Sunday routes have been cut. **Modern Times** wanted to find out how these cuts would affect city residents.



John Henry--Student. Two hours to job. (M--T photo by Suzie Duling)

We interviewed people at bus stops on the corner of Chapel and Temple Streets. Edward F. Reilley is 81 years old and retired. Would he be affected by cuts in bus service? "No. But my daughter works at Yale on Saturdays and Sundays. We lived on Fountain Street and had to move to Trumbull St. because she couldn't get a bus. We have to pay $40 per month more rent."

John Henry, an SCSC student who lives near Goffe Street, is working this summer at Western Electric on the Boston Post Road. He now has to take a 6:30 bus to get to work at 8:30, three to five miles away. Henry said, "Cuts in bus service will affect other members of my family. My mother and father ride the bus. My brother does also."

Mary Lucky--Telephone Operator. (M--T photo by Suzie Duling)

Legal secretary, Paula Maroney, works to 12 noon on Saturday. "Decreases in bus service are unfair to residents of New Haven. The bus company raises prices and cuts service at the same time."

Mary Lucky comes from South Carolina. She will be hurt by bus service cuts on Sunday and evenings when she works as a telephone operator downtown. It costs her $1.40 to take a taxi to her home on Davenport Avenue. "People will have to start rioting," she said, "to get decent bus service."

Ann Shapiro works in a restaurant in downtown New Haven. Will bus service cuts affect her? "I usually work on holidays; I told my boss I can't work, I'm not going to take a taxi. A lot of *people I work with will be affected on* Saturday. I don't know what they're going to do. Someone will have to take them home. Some will be affected by night service; if they work until 9:00 there is no way to get home."

Doris Carty: "I can't afford a cab, I'm retired." With bus service cuts, "I can't go anywhere on Sunday, visit friends, go to church. Bus service should be once an hour every day. I will pay a raise in prices if the service is there."

Joe Congdon lives on Treadwell Street off Whitney Avenue. He remembers New Haven 30 years ago "when the trolleys used to run every eight minutes." It was easy to go to Jimmie's at night or to Tivoli Restaurant on Sundays. Now, "there are one or two-hour waits at stops, and bus service is cut on Sundays. It's due to the car and television."

Edward F. Reilley--Moved. (M--T photo by Suzie Duling)

More cars mean less bus service, and less bus service means more cars, more roads, and more parking garages. Some people are inconvenienced, some will lose work or leisure, but we are all affected by a disappearing mass transit.

Hospital Workers Ablaze Over Wage Freeze

The Concerned Hospital Workers of Yale-New Haven Hospital have announced the steps it is taking to fight the wage freeze at the Hospital. They believe that the freeze should not cover hospital workers, who are already underpaid.

On July 9th, Mr. Charles Womer, Director of Yale-New Haven, announced that the workers would receive an $8 to $12 a week increase, effective October 4th. Since then, Mr. Womer has announced that the wage increase would not go into effect because of the freeze. They feel that Mr. Womer and the hospital administration are letting the freeze take money out of the pockets of already low-paid hospital workers.

On Wednesday, September 8th, a 5 member delegation appointed by the Concerned Hospital Workers went to the regional office of the Office of Emergency Preparedness in Boston. They met with an O.E.P. Councillor, who advised them on how to file for an exemption with the Cost of Living Council in Washington, D.C.

The grounds for an exemption are:

1. Yale-New Haven is considered a non-profit institution, and gets many other exemptions such as tax exemptions. Therefore, hospital workers be exempt from the freeze.

2. Yale-New Haven Hospital workers wages are much lower than those of workers doing similar work in private industry.

3. The increases were promised in July and should have been effective in July the increase was already long overdue.

There is a moral issue involved, which is that hospital workers dedicate themselves to helping the sick. It's not much of a reward to suddenly freeze their already low wages, *especially in a non-union hospital* such as Yale-New Haven.

Strike Over — Fairview Workers Change Their Tactics

by Bill Morico

The militant four month strike of workers at the New Fairview Hall Convalescent Home ended last week. The Fairview workers have charged that the owners of the hospital have made a fair election to recognize their union, Local 1199 of the Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, impossible by committing numerous unfair labor practices. The NLRB has upheld the union's charges of unfair labor practices in a preliminary investigation.

The Fairview workers, through the NLRB, have asked to return to work. If the owners refuse to rehire the strikers they will be entitled to full back pay if the NLRB decides the case in their favor. The NLRB could also order a union election or recognition. The decision, however, will probably take several months.

Changing Union Tactics

The workers decided that the strike had not succeeded in forcing recognition of their union. Last May they thought a strike would be the quickest way of setting a union election date. What happened was that Fairview management has used every legal means at its disposal to postpone a NLRB election while the strike was in progress.

The Fairview owners filed numerous unfair labor practices charges against the strikers with the NLRB. According to labor law, a union election cannot take place until all unfair labor practice charges have been ruled upon. Management felt that the legal fees were worthwhile to postpone the union election indefinitely.

During the strike, Fairview management hired scabs and off-duty policemen to escort the scabs into the hospital. The owners refused to yield to the pressure of the strike and to the public outcry by some local politicians, clergy, unions, and community groups. In addition, Governor Meskill refused to even threaten to cut off the $600,000 Fairview receives through state welfare payments, even though the home was potentially violating state and Federal labor laws.

Anti-Rte. 34 Coalition

Picks Up Candidates Support

Members of Route 34 Coalition (top photo L-R: Bill Jones, S. Ney, R. Waddell, Jr. & L. Joseph) met candidates on 9/9. Some of candid. were (bott. photo, L-R) M.Kaye R. Gaskin, D. Morison, Gail Coleman. Members of the Coalition offered campaign help and planned to continue pressures on state and city to stop the hiway.
Dem. Primary candidates against Rte 34 also there or represented (not in photo) were: J Jones-6th; J. Bartlett-2nd; M. Esdaile-23rd; *Mayoral hopefuls Sirabella and Parker.*

Union Officer Knocks Freeze

by A YNFAC Organizer

In order to find out how Nixon's wage-price freeze is affecting professional workers, I spoke with Justin Manning, International Representative for the Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU).

Manning said the government's policy is destroying the concept of collective bargaining. Contracts that were negotiated in good faith have now virtually been declared null and void by the wage-price freeze. OPEIU members resent the wage-price freeze and think it is unfair: "How could an employee earning $100 per week cause inflation?"

Manning sees the freeze as the first step in a real attack on labor. George Meany's "no strike" pledge will play right into the government's plans to take away workers' right to strike. Next will be the denial of workers' rights to ratify contracts.

The wage-price freeze also has another disastrous effect on trade unions like the OPEIU. Unemployment is now hitting white collar workers more than ever. Companies are not filling positions of workers who leave or retire. Computerization is putting a great deal of clericals out of work. So in order to compensate for loss of membership, the OPEIU has to organize new workers. The clerical work force is tending to be much younger and young people are interested in money for now, not in pensions. Manning doesn't think he will be able to organize new workers because of the freeze.

"They will think a union has nothing to offer them. But if we aren't organized, we will have no voice with which to represent our position in dealing with the freeze."

Clerical workers in the OPEIU are facing an additional problem in not receiving the raises due them from their contract. Employees of the Knights of Columbus, for example, have an automatic progression of labor grades with corresponding raises in salary. It is an apprenticeship type program where employees are rewarded for the skills they gain the longer they are on the job. Although the Nixon Administration has okayed raises gained by promotion and has sanctioned the building trades apprenticeship program, the K of C employees are being denied their raises through their automatic progression.

OPEIU Plans

OPEIU has some interesting ways it plans to fight the freeze. One way is to get the employer to open individual interest-bearing escrow accounts in individual names of each employee. These accounts will contain all the money due the worker as outlined in his or her union contract. Thus when the freeze is over, they will get all the wages provided for under the contract.

Another way is to negotiate for non-salary demands such as the four-day week. Employers are responding to this by claiming it is inflationary.

Manning expects the freeze to continue with the establishment of wage stabilization boards such as during the Korean War. "This 90-day period was just a way for the government to bide time until a bureaucracy can be established to handle the freeze. Trade unions will play a crucial role in getting workers' raises when it comes to deal with this Board."

LABOR NOTES

TRIBUTE TO WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

The editorial of the International Association of Machinists (IAM) - Lodge 609 News (the union at Olin) paid tribute to American workers in their August issue:

"September 6, 1971, Labor Day, this day has been set aside when the whole nation pauses to honor the working people. . .To give working men and women dignity and security and a guarantee of employment must be the goal of this whole nation. . . In paying tribute to the working class, one must remember, the work of the working people of this nation, and nothing else, produce the wealth of this nation.

LABOR DEPARTMENT PREDICTS. . .

The U.S. Department of Labor predicts that three out of every four young men and women who enter the job market in 1971 will be disabled before they retire. Present statistics show that every eight minutes one worker is killed on the job, 148 workers are seriously disabled, and 500 workers are hurt.

IAM- Lodge 609 News

WHY WOMEN WORK

The Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor has issued a report entitled, "Why Women Work." The answer for most of them is simple: "They or their families need the money they can earn." "Nearly all the 5.9 million women workers who were widowed, divorced or separated from their husbands--particularly the women who were also raising children--were working for compelling economic reasons." In addition, the 4.4 million married women workers whose husband earned less than $5.000 "almost certainly worked because of economical need."

GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKING

As part of his new economic "game plan," President Nixon has asked unions not to strike. Leonard Woodcock of the United Auto Workers called this the "gravest threat to the freedom and effectiveness of the American Labor Movement in a generation." The International Association of Machinists said that "the President is engaged in strikebreaking on an unprecedented scale." The West Coast dock workers took a similar stand against the strike-breaker President as the union declared the eight-week strike in "full force." "Nixon is declaring martial law on collective bargaining," according to the Western Pulp and Paper Workers.

EXECUTIVES AND THE WAGE FREEZE

The *New York Times*, Sunday, September 12, reported: "Hundreds of the tion's most highly paid executives may be smiling all the way to the bank with their paychecks in the coming months, notwithstanding President Nixon's wage freeze and whatever may follow it. Not only will they continue to receive salaries and bonuses that in many cases exceed $200,000 but they also stand to benefit from:
(1) Liberalized tax laws that allow them to keep higher percentages of their income.
(2) Stock options that become more attractive to exercise as the stock market booms.
(3) Unlimited dividends from stock already owned. (4) Increased bonus payments that apparently will be allowed if they are tied by an established formula of higher company earnings.

Jepson Council Denied Power

The Benjamin Jepson School-Community Council has been organizing pressure to force the Board of Education to comply with its own guidelines and give the council a greater role in the operation of the school.

The council sponsored picketing of the school on opening day and later moved its demonstration to City Hall and the Hall of Records at 200 Orange St.

Council Denied Voice

A major issue behind the demonstrations is the council's feeling that it was denied any voice in the selection of the new principal for Jepson.

The council believes the Board of Education acted in contempt of its own guidelines when it refused to provide the group with a list of all candidates eligible for the principalship. The Jepson council was given a "list" containing one name, Dr. Cecilia Tansey, a 65-year-old educator who has been in the New Haven school system for some 40 years.

The decision to organize demonstrations was made after the council found that its letter asking a meeting with the school board was ignored. A registered letter was sent to School Board President Stephen Papa July 22. There was never a reply. Papa said he never received the letter.

As a result of this bureaucratic silence, the Jepson council convened a meeting of the parents and asked for some direction. The turnout of parents was relatively small but vocal.

The parents conveyed the feeling that they were frustrated and tired of being ignored. They advised the council to take strong action. Various parents at this time volunteered to walk door-to-door encouraging those who have children at Jepson to picket the school on opening day.

One day before the opening of school, the council was asked to a meeting with Papa and Dr. George Harris, assistant superintendent of schools. The council asked for the chance to interview more principal candidates and was told in response that Dr. Tansey could only be removed if she could be shown to be incompetent.

The council informed the school officials that it would help them achieve change by organizing public pressure.

The council members indicated the demonstrations and other tactics would be continued until the school board fulfills what has thus far emerged as empty promises.

Other Councils Emerge

In a related development, the Jepson issue is being used as a catalyst to organize other councils from throughout the city into a citywide group that can open the lines of communication between schools and hopefully influence the Board of Education to make some meaningful contributions to twentieth century education.

Teachers' Union Backs Leak In Court Appeal

Charles Leak, the New Haven teacher who was suspended by the Board of Education after a "Mississippi-type trial, "is preparing a judicial appeal. Leak, his attorney and the attorneys of the Connecticut State Federation of Teachers will seek a reversal of the Board's permanent suspension.

Although a complaint lodged in the sixth circuit court was dropped on April 22, the school board refused to reinstate Leak, charging that Leak had taken a Hillhouse student (Cynthia Simmons) from school before the close of the school day.

Mississippi Trial

With the mother of the student testifying that it was Hillhouse administrators and not she who had called in the police, it is apparent, said the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT), that the Board of Education is trying to get rid of Leak. Why? Because Charles Leak is a teacher dedicated to educational change, one of the strongest advocates of teacher-community control of schools, and one who has often been critical of the policies of the school bureaucracy,

The New Haven Federation of Teachers stated that "Charles Leak has been unjustly punished for his role in last years' teachers' strike and for his subsequent confrontations with the school administration."

The bias of the entire Board of Education against Mr. Leak was obvious and outrageous to the 40 teachers and community people who attended the supposedly "impartial" hearings. Indeed, *two aldermen who attended, Gwendolyn* Newton (21) and Fred Wilson, Jr. (20), stated that, "we were outraged at what we saw and heard."

Things got so bad that Fred Wilson had to get up and denounce it for what it was, a Mississippi trial.

Charles Leak was acquitted by the Sixth Circuit Court....these hearings were carried out in a manner that was punitive. What little evidence the Board had was weak and entirely circumstantial. At no time during the hearings did the student in question testify against Leak.

Children Suffer

Ultimately it is the children of New Haven who are being short-changed. The policies of the school administration have created a climate of fear and are designed to rid the schools of teachers dedicated to educational change and progress.

Such a climate makes it difficult for education to take place, for now we find that the courts which have already cleared Mr. Leak will have to dismiss the Board of Education's attempt to smear Mr. Leak.

Urban Policy Director Says—

Model Cities Basically 'Sandboxism'

The following is from an interview with George S. Sternlieb, Director of the Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers, quoted in U. S. News & World Report *July 26, 1971.*

Q: If this deterioration you talk about continues, what do we do with the central cities?

A: You can plan a number of alternate scenarios: One of the scenarios I call "sandbox." This is a reference to what you provide for children to play in to keep them out of your hair. If you take a hard look at much that has been done under the name of "local community participation" or "model cities" involvement of one kind or another, what you see is basically "sandboxism" in disguise. In effect, we are telling people, "Here is a nice new program. Go play with it and don't bother us too much."

Q: Do you mean we're just putting people out of the way to keep them quiet?

A: That's right. Let me cite an example: Newark after the 1967 riots. One of the things that set the riots going was that a medical school had been projected to take 185 acres of land. Obviously that was too much. The medical school was reduced to 50 acres, and 64 acres of land already cleared was up for grabs. The Governor and other officials told the black people who had fought the school: "This land is now yours. Develop housing."

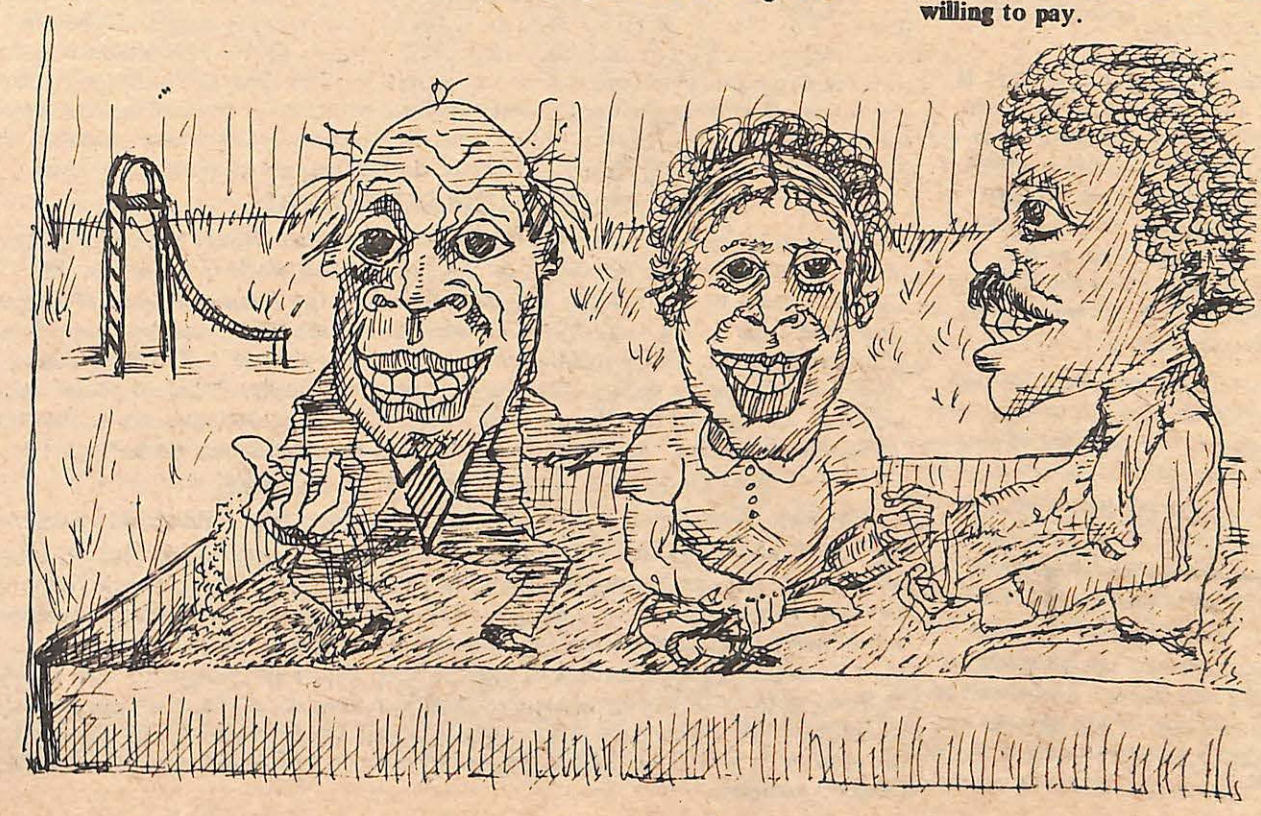
Well, the years have come and gone, and there is no housing. Studies, yes. Committees, yes. Patronage, yes. But housing, no.

Q: Should the Government discontinue its urban-renewal and Model Cities programs?

A: No. We've got to have a sandbox.

Q: Are you saying that facetiously or for real?

A: I am saying that for real because I don't want those people climbing up over the walls, and that's a tax that I am willing to pay.



SCHOOL VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Volunteers are needed now to work with youngsters in inner-city schools. Vera Wells, director of School Volunteers for New Haven, reports that openings exist in five city elementary schools. The program is offered during school hours and will require two or three hours a week of the volunteer's time.

Emphasis is on reading. "We want people who relate well to kids, who care about kids, who will make a commitment and keep it." Miss Wells said. "Young, old, black, white, college graduate or diplomates of the School of Hard Knocks, all are welcome," she added. Training starts in October. Any reader with a couple of hours to give and a real desire to help should call Vera Wells at 787-5849 or 787-5840.

Project Enough Confronts City Hall

"This is another runaround. The same thing happened to us on Poplar Street with the Twilight Program," says Mary DeStephano of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, speaking to an assistant of Mayor Guida. She and other members of the Corporation had gone to City Hall along with several dozen people from Project Enough to try to get the city to stop stalling on the lease for the Lloyd Street School. Project Enough has long been promised use of the building for their drug prevention program. Also in the photo (left to right) are Serge Reynolds of the Neighborhood Corporation and Mary Wieland and Kathy Quinn of Project Enough. (M-T photo by Paul Penders)

Freeze Squeeze Hits Teachers

by Tim Craine
New Haven Teacher

I attended a conference on the wage freeze sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) in Washington, September 8 and 9 as a delegate of the New Haven Federation of Teachers.

At the opening session of the conference, two representatives of the federal Office of Emergency Preparedness were grilled by the conference participants. Since August 15, this agency has been issuing various "interpretations" of the President's order.

By the time of the conference it was clear that teachers would be hit particularly hard by the wage freeze in two respects.

First, teachers are usually paid according to a salary scale that rises by annual increments for a number of years until the teacher reaches maximum. These increments have never been considered "raises" and were left undisturbed even during World War II.

The timing of the freeze is also particularly unfair to teachers. Coming on August 15, just prior to the opening of school it denies raises that were scheduled for September such as those due to teachers in New Haven. The AFT has suggested that the effective date of the freeze be extended to September 15 to correct this injustice.

Thus most of the questions raised at the opening session dealt with these two aspects--increments and the effective date--rather than the wage freeze as it affects the working class as a whole. On the following day, it was these same two issues that were stressed in lobbying with Congressmen.

On the first evening Andrew Biemiller, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO addressed the conference. He admitted that the AFL-CIO, along with the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, had supported the 1970 act that enabled the President to impose the freeze, but rationalized this action on the grounds that the AFL-CIO had testified in favor of including profits along with wages and prices.

The next morning session seemed like a preview of the 1972 Democratic Convention. Presidential aspirants Kennedy, McGovern, and Jackson addressed the gathering, while messages were read from Humphrey and various congressmen.

AFT Breaks Ranks

While delegates went off to lobby with Congressmen, AFT President Selden met with the cost of living council that afternoon. He returned to report to the conference and the press that the council had agreed to reconsider the question of increments. He also announced that the AFT will seek to exempt teachers from any legislation Congress passes extending the freeze beyond November 13. This would undercut the AFT's stated policy of opposition to the entire freeze for all workers.

The official AFL-CIO position paper on the freeze reads that, "contracts should be subject to renegotiation at the first opportunity." This passage is widely interpreted as authorizing a possible wave of strikes after the 90 day freeze expires on November 13.

After the Freeze?

Yet many delegates expressed a deep cynicism about the effectiveness of any *action after November 13. They implicitly recognized that it is futile to take on the employers one at a time and that a response to Nixon's attack on the entire working class will have to involve all unions on a nationwide level.*

In order for the working class as a whole to develop a program of common action around demands which meet the real needs of working people, I feel that a congress of labor representing the rank and file of all unions as well as unorganized workers should be called.

Workers in all unions should become increasingly receptive to this idea in the coming months as the bankrupcy of Meany's policy of relying on Democratic Party politicians becomes more apparent to all.

Supporters to Mass for Berrigans

by Harry Henderson
Modern Times Staff

On a field outside the Danbury Federal Prison, people from all over the Northeast will rally on October 2 in support of the Berrigan brothers who have been imprisoned because of their opposition to the Vietnam War and burning of draft office files. The rally, coordinated with similar ones at every federal prison, coincides with the "election "in South Vietnam.

The participants are demanding:

1. The speedy release of Dan Berrigan, whose deteriorated state of health goes unrecognized by prison officials, and a shortened date for parole for Phil Berrigan, who as it now stands cannot come up for parole again for 16 months.

2. The shutting down of the tiger cages under construction on Con Son Island, South Vietnam, used to torture men and women struggling for peace and human dignity.

3. The establishment of the following prisoner rights: a. the right to see all material in one's file at a parole hearing, b. the right to receive word back in two weeks time, and c. the right to be given a reason for whatever action is taken by the parole board.

Until October 2 a vigil is being held outside the prison every day from 2 - 4:30, Monday to Friday and from 10 - 5 pm on Saturday and Sunday. People from New Haven have taken the responsibility of maintaining the vigil from Sunday September 12 to Saturday, September 18. In addition, on Wednesday, September 15 at 7 pm a liturgy will be held outside the prison.

Rally continues outside Danbury Federal Prison (M-T photo by James Noonan)

What she waited for

You called yourself a dishwater blonde
body warm and flat as beer that's been standing.
You always had to stand until your feet were sore
behind the counter with a smile like an outsized safty pin
holding your lips off your buck teeth.
Most nights alone or alone with men
who wiped themselves in you.
Pass the damp rag over the counter again
Tourist cabins and roadhouses of the deaf loudmouth,
ponds where old boots swim and drive-in moons.
You came to see yourself as a salesman's bad joke.
What did you ever receive for free
except a fetus you had to pay to have out?
Troubles cured you salty as a country ham,
smoky to that taste, thick skinned and tender inside
but nobody could take nourishment for lacking respect.
No husband, no baby, no house, nobody to own you
public as an ashtray you served
waiting for the light that came at last
straight into the windshield on the highway.
Two days later the truckers are pleased.
Your replacement is plain but ten years younger.
Women's lives are shaped like cheap coffins.
How long will she wait for change?

by Marge Piercy

Editorial

Modern Times was founded in the belief that the solutions to the problems facing Americans today could only come from a new and revitalized labor movement uniting workers - black and white, men and women, to lead all people in building a Socialist society. We have considered the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor in the primary on September 22 with this question uppermost in our minds: which candidate will most help to build this movement?

The current Mayor, Bart Guida, stands for no real change at all. He sits. The best you can say for Guida is that he has not demolished the city like his predecessor, Mayor Lee. Guida has in no way aided the people trying to change the basic problems of the city.

The candidacy of Henry Parker is significant in several ways. As former head of the Black Coalition, he represents some efforts in the black community to win an increased voice in New Haven politics. **Modern Times** respects and supports the just demand of the black community for its share of the power and wealth of New Haven. Parker's connection with the Democratic Alliance joins him to an effort to break the stifling power of Democratic Town Chairman Arthur T. Barbieri. Finally, the "Parker Aldermen" on the Board have sometimes challenged business as usual. In this way, some important issues received a fuller airing than they would have gotten in earlier years, as, for example, the efforts to block Route 34.

However, Mr. Parker indicates that, if elected, his primary concern would be a greater coalition of business, Yale, and black citizens. Parker himself is identified with the larger corporations in town, including SNETCO, UI, and Yale University. Unfortunately, Parker and his campaign offer neither understanding nor assistance to those, black and white, who are building the new labor movement we support.

So we come to Vincent Sirabella. We think Sirabella is significantly more hopeful for building a movement of working people. We base this estimation on Sirabella's past history and the kind of base of support he seeks. Despite the endorsement of former Mayor Lee, Sirabella has said that he wants to build his political base among working people, black and white. Sirabella spent his life in the labor movement, and his record there is a good one. Especially impressive was his recent successful leadership of the union of dining hall and maintenance workers against powerful Yale University. *In the Yale strike, Sirabella united black and white workers through a long fight. His record of political* courage is also good. He was outspoken in his opposition to the Vietnam War and he supported antiwar candidates like Bob Cook and former Congressman Frank Kowalski long before it was fashionable for either liberal politicians or trade union leaders to be antiwar.

The simple fact is that Sirabella and his campaign are sympathetic with the need for a new, democratic, integrated labor movement. His campaign is helping to bring workers into political battles with large corporations like UI and politicians like Mayor Guida. These battles could produce the new and better labor movement we seek.

We endorse Vincent Sirabella for Mayor because, of all the candidates, he may do more than any other to build that movement.

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Editorial Offices:
441 Chapel St.,
New Haven 562-2510

Subscriptions:
148 Orange St.,
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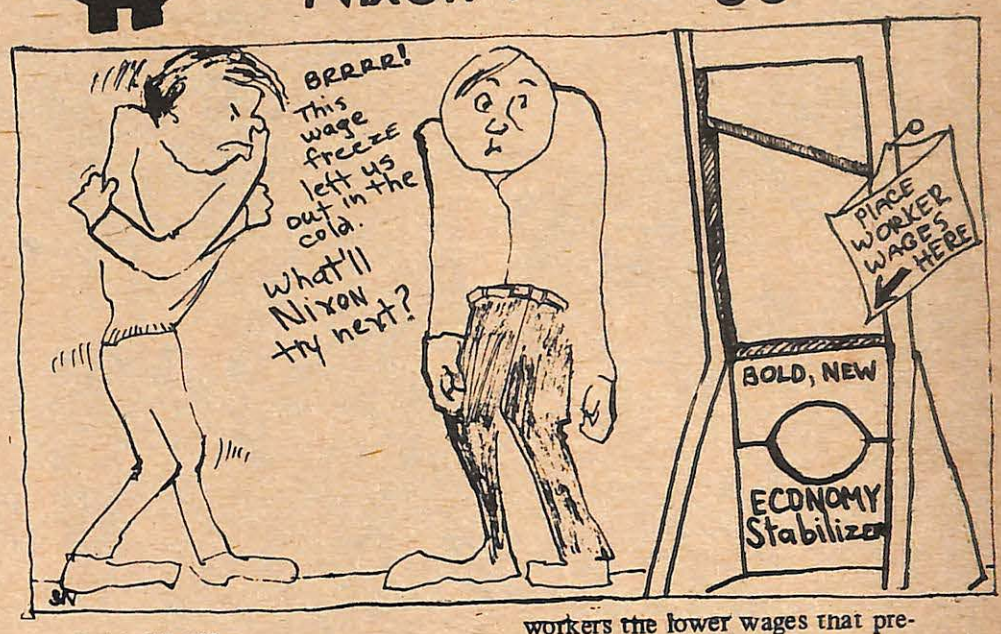
MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.
We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.
The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Marleen Gabriel, Linda Garson, Sam Goodwin, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Joyce Levine, Henry Lowendorf, Pat Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Art Mazer, Patti Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Laurie Nussdorfer, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Cookie Polan, Pat Reilly, April Reiss, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Mike Sabiers, Greg Smith, Marilyn Snyder, June Taylor, Dan Vapnek, Rick Wolff.

Wage Cut After Freeze?
Workers Always Lose
Nixon Plan Rigged:



by Rick Wolff

Modern Times Staff

As we all begin to feel the effects of the wage-price freeze, we can naturally ask, "Are the sacrifices worth it? " Labor union spokesmen have led the attack on Nixon's plan by charging that working people are the ones to make the sacrifices, while Nixon hands corporations a "profit bonanza. " These critics seem to accept the idea that making sacrifices will do the job; they only want them to be fairly *spread among corporations as well as workers.*

But will the sacrifices pay off? Nixon claims that freezing wages and some prices and letting the US dollar "float, "will automatically create more jobs for Americans. So the reward for sacrifice is to be more employment. Maybe. But there are strong reasons why Nixon's plan may fail. To see why, we have to take a brief look at America's place in the world economy.

Causes of Crisis

First, a bit of history. In 1945 at the end of World War II, the US was the only industrial country whose factories and offices and working people had not been ruined by the war. As Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and all the other war-ravaged nations began to rebuild their economies, they had to turn to the US for the machines, the raw materials, the consumer goods, and the dollars needed to reconstruct. So American corporations found ready customers abroad for US goods. And because American corporations could sell to a fairly healthy economy at home *and* to the rebuilding countries abroad, American corporations could and did hire many American workers.

However, the 1950's and 1960's were not only years when many, if not all, Americans had jobs, they were also years when prices rose steadily. After 1965, the Vietnam War caused prices to rise very fast.

The trouble is that as American corporations kept on raising their prices, it became harder and harder for the American people and for people abroad to be able to afford buying American goods and services. This situation gave businessmen in Japan, Germany and other countries their big chance.

They figured that by paying their workers the lower wages that prevailed in those countries and by using all the latest machine methods, they could undersell their American competitors. And they did. People around the world and Americans too, began to turn to non-American goods mainly because they were less expensive. People who used to buy Fords and Chevies turned to Volkswagens and Toyotas. The number of times people read the phrase, "Made in Japan" became a joke.

Responding to Crisis

But it was no joke for the American corporations. They were being outsold by foreign competition. But American corporations were not willing to meet the competition by the old method *of cutting prices. That would have kept* up sales while accepting lower profits. American corporations refused to do this. Instead, they adopted the slogan, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em." American corporations began to move their factories out of the U. S. and into foreign countries.

What all this means for working people is clear. As less American made goods were bought, jobs in American factories and offices were fewer, and harder to get. As American corporations moved overseas, more American jobs disappeared. But for just these reasons, there were that many more jobs for German, Japanese, French and other foreign workers. More sales by foreign business meant more jobs there.

Here is where Nixon's plan comes in. By lowering the value of the dollar, Nixon makes Americans spend more dollars to buy foreign goods. He hopes that Americans will then stop buying foreign. On top of that, Nixon put a 10% tax on most foreign goods sold in America to further discourage their purchase. On the other hand, lowering the value of the dollar makes American goods cheaper to foreign buyers. Nixon's hope is that they will buy more American goods.

Will Nixon Plan Fail?

Foreign businessmen are up in arms about all this. Angry, they accuse the U. S. of deliberately hurting their profits and their economy. Every day since Nixon's August 15 speech, meetings in foreign capitals are hammering out the strategy of foreign businessmen and their governments. There are many things they can do to foil Nixon, and they are carefully considering each one.

For example, the foreigners could lower the values of their currencies, just as Nixon lowers that of the dollar. This would wipe out the advantage Nixon seeks. Or the foreigners could match Nixon's 10% import tax with a similar

Wage Cut to Follow Wage Freeze?

or higher tax of their own, aimed against the U. S. That would ruin Nixon's hope of pushing sales of American goods abroad. There are many other more and less drastic steps they could take.

The point is: foreign businesses and politicians want to keep up their sales and profits and jobs just like American businesses do. They are not about to give away their prosperity to help the American economy. No one knows how far they will go to stop Nixon's plans from succeeding.

So there is just no certainty at all that Nixon's promises about our sacrifices bringing more jobs will ever come true. Nixon doesn't know. And the reason why he talks with such certainty and sureness is simply that he wants the American people to believe that they, not the corporations, must make the big sacrifices.

Some Better Plans

The fact is that the corporations could solve the problem. They could all lower their prices to compete with the foreign businesses. That would mean the "sacrifice" of their profits. But the President says that sacrifices are the order of the day. And in case anyone should argue that lower corporate profits, would lead corporations to lay off workers, there is a straight answer to that one.

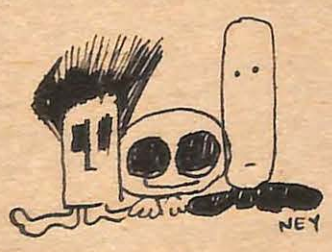
There are many goods and services that are needed by the American people; there are many Americans who need jobs producing them; and there are plenty of raw materials and idle machines ready to use. If management refuses to provide these jobs, then working people have no alternative but to demand that the businesses be turned over *to new managements and run for people,* not profits.

To raise the matter of these demands *by working people is nor far-fetched or* "utopian." *It is now a very practical matter,* because Nixon's plan may be foiled by foreign opposition. Instead of foreign businesses knuckling under, they may fight. That will mean a trade war among many nations, sort of a giant version of the price war sometimes fought out among rival gas stations. And trade wars have had a nasty tendency in history to turn into military wars.

Faced with this prospect, Nixon may feel that because he got American workers to accept the sacrifice of a wage freeze, he could then ask for the next step. That might be, as one economic expert has proposed, an across-the-board cut in American wages by 10 or 15%.

These ideas, which would have been ridiculed as outlandish nightmares a few years ago, are now being soberly discussed around the world. They reflect the crisis in world economy which has resulted from leaving the management of resources in the hands of private owners whose interests are private profits instead of a healthy economy.

In the end, working people must understand the crisis if they are not to be fooled into supporting this or that makeshift policy in the vain hope that after 90 days, the problems will magically vanish. The crisis of the world economy is the direct result of the mismanagement of private corporations who have never, do not now and cannot ever take the steps needed to build a healthy world economy.



SIRABELLA

Continued from page 1

"Too many mayors give up the cause merely because it is not a city budget issue. But housing concerns every member of the city. I was born and raised in the slums until I was 22 years old. I know what rats and cockroaches are all about. They were my partners for years."

He pointed to education as another area where the city should get more state funds. "Since state aid to education is a uniform amount per pupil, it discriminates in favor of rich areas at the expense of the city. Poor kids always get poor education. Only when the state aid is increased in their favor will they be able to receive the education offered to their wealthier contemporaries."

People vs. Hacks

Sirabella stressed that the people of the city should take power back from the hands of political hacks.

In contrast with the other mayoral candidates, he called for more parent participation in education and less of a role for professional administrators. "That picket line by the parents at Benjamin Jepson school is an example."

"The top eight school administrators get a salary of $24,500 and up, and they don't even live in New Haven. According to many teachers, at least three of the jobs could be eliminated. This money, as an instance, could go into reducing the class size."

Sirabella called for an elected Board of Education to take it out of the hands of "political patronage."

Six members, representing six areas of the city, would be chosen in a non-

M-T reporters Liz Farrell and Greg Smith interview Vincent Sirabella. (M-T photo by Kathy Mallea)

partisan election. Sirabella proposed that the Board have 15 members, with the rest appointed by the mayor, some directly, and some from lists of candidates chosen by parents, student, and teacher organizations.

Industry and Taxes

Sirabella disagreed with the standard view that more heavy industry should be coaxed to come to New Haven. "Sure, more industry would help employment and revenue problems. But let's be realistic. Very little land is left for industrial expansion."

He projected that future business expansion in the city would be in the retail trade, not heavy industry. He added, "I'm not impressed by the retail field. The pay is low. Women, kids, grandmothers are hired to work part-time. But while retail expansion is not an asset to employment, it is an asset to the tax base."

On taxation, he said that property taxes from the present grand list cannot meet the city's needs. "What the city needs are massive infusions of state and federal funds."

On Taxing Yale

"Even if Yale were required to pay existing tax rates on its presently exempt properties, it would only yield $7 million. This would be just enough to cover next year's fiscal deficit."

He called for three things from Yale: 1) payment for services used such as sewage, police and fire protection and street plowing; 2) payments in lieu of taxes, such as done by universities in Seattle and Cambridge; and 3) opening Yale services, such as Ingalls Rink, the gym, and the libraries to the community.

PARKER

M-T reporters Joelle Dominski and Henry Lowendorf interview Henry Parker (M-T photo by Kathy Mallea).

Continued from page 1

He pointed out that New Haven was close to New York City and should be able to entice large industries from there. "We could use Yale University as a resource for research. I'm sure they would be happy to do that."

Parker might ask for enabling legislation for a payroll tax, although he felt that the poor would be opposed. "People who live outside of New Haven, like Yale professors, are the people we're trying to get taxes from."

Education

"In one sense education is the most important problem in the city. There is no panacea for solving the schools' problems. One novel program like the High School in the Community isn't enough. It is good because it meets certain needs of some youngsters who don't need the structured classroom of the regular schools."

Parker wants an elected Board of Education. "People need a responsible person. A parent who only knows what she wants for her children would be good. We can always appoint people for technical work."

Parker pointed at the breakdown of the Community Schools Program, which was devised to meet the informal needs of the pupils and the community. "At Winchester school in 1967 there were community dinners, actions, old-timers' games. All of a sudden it was undercut, and all the money taken away. Now we only provide persons in charge of buildings, custodians.

"Conte school is a magnificent physical setup: library, senior citizen center, little theater, auditorium. There is nothing going on down there, only people getting paid to watch kids play basketball."

Parker felt that Yale University was an "overriding problem," with respect to its expansion into the community and its use of some of New Haven's best housing. "We should restrict Yale from taking land...by some legislation." He suggested Yale follow the example of other universities: Harvard and Wisconsin are paying money in lieu of taxes, and are building housing.

Unemployment and Taxes

"To decrease unemployment," Parker suggested, "New Haven should be a center of economic development. We have all the components: a network of highways, an air port, a harbor, railroad station, and complete commercial activities downtown."

Parker felt that the $500,000 now allocated to Community Schools should be spent on pupil-personnel services: secretaries instead of professionals to keep records, and an effective outreach program.

Crime and the Police

"The police department must give people a sense of security." According to Parker there is not enough community feeling among the men on the beat. They should make the same rounds every night, as is being tried in New York City. Parker also would apply for Ford Foundation money for law enforcement.

With regard to drugs, Parker said, "We must find the solution to drugs medically, like multiple sclerosis or cancer. We must go after the big guys," who deal in drugs. The role of the mayor's office is to coordinate different preventive programs, such as NARCO, Project Enough, and the Farnam-Neighborhood House.

Cocaine-Cops'Caper

by G. J. Smith

Nine young people from the Hill were arrested between August 16 - 19 in a series of drug "raids" by the New Haven police. The nine were imprisoned for up to two weeks before the alleged drug, cocaine, was publicly revealed to be innocuous medicinal quinine.

Attorney John Williams, of Roraback, Williams, & Avery, representing three of those arrested, will soon seek punitive damages in federal court against various members of the police force. Williams charges that these arrests wefe "the result of an extensive conspiracy . . . to enhance the reputation of the New Haven Police Department by arresting" his clients "and many others upon fabricated charges."

Although the pattern of these arrests was no different from the many others seen in New Haven, the publicity created by the size of the "cocaine" haul, many feel, has better revealed the techniques employed by the narcotios agents in the Hill and Dixwell neighborhoods.

According to a public statement filed by Williams, many agents have practiced "a pattern of conduct consisting of false arrests and detentions on charges of possessing narcotics, "planting" narcotics on innocent persons, using tests for the presence of narcotics known . . . to be utterly unreliable and valueless, hiring known drug addicts as informers and forcing said informers -- by providing them with narcotics, paying them large sums of money, and subjecting them to beatings, abuse and threats of arrest -- to falsely accuse their acquaintances of crimes and to 'plant' narcotics on innocent persons . . ."

Informers

Two of these informers, according to Williams, were Freddie and Eddie Dennison, "heroin addicts with a number of serious felony charges against them." Williams adds that the two informers were working with detectives William White (a Rotary Club "Policeman of the Year"), Dennis Ryan, Andrew Consiglio, Francis Cacioli, and Ralph DiNello.

Attorney Williams asserts that it was the practice of "Ryan, Consiglio and Cacioli to assault and batter those informers who do not provide information . . ."

Williams adds: "During the summer, Ryan, Consiglio and Cacioli concluded that the Dennisons were not providing them with a sufficient number of arrests. As a consequence, Ryan and Consiglio assaulted and brutally beat the Dennisons and threatened worse if the performance of the two did not improve."

Planting

After that incident, according to Williams, the Dennisons placed a material, "which they claimed was narcotics," upon or near innocent people. These people were then arrested by detectives White and DiNello and imprisoned with high bonds.

When the suspects were booked, according to Williams, detective White informed the judge setting bond that they "had been in possession of cocaine having a value in excess of $100,000." White knew this to be false, and he knew the suspects to be innocent, says Williams.

That day, both Police Chief Biagio DiLieto and Robert Ferguson (Officer in charge of the Gambling and Narcotics Division) released statements to the press congratulating themselves and the Department. Williams, however, believes that both Ferguson and DiLieto knew of the planting technique and the brutality involved. They, he asserts, were attempting to cover up the truth. Williams says, "DiLieto, in particular, has issued knowingly false statements to the press and *other news media in an effort to conceal these facts."*

Vietnam Veterans against the War along with people from the Committee for Non-Violent Action relax during a picnic at Powder Ridge August 22. The owner of the resort area, Louis Zemel, has made the grounds available to the anti-war groups at no charge.
(M-T photo by Skip Perry and Randy McMahon)

Convicted Liar Was Key Witness In '68 Bomb Plot Trial

by Liz Henderson
Modern Times Staff

Another small piece of a big puzzle fell into place in Norwich on August 26th. Connecticut State Trooper Phillip Salafia pleaded guilty to perjury and was sentenced to a suspended three-year term. *Salafia is none other than the former police undercover agent whose* sworn testimony was used in 1968 to convict black activist Ronald Johnson of a conspiracy in New Haven's now famous Bomb Plot Trial of 1967-68.

The publicity surrounding Salafia's convinction and sentence gives the public a fascinating glimpse behind the scenes into the realities of Connecticut law enforcement.

Perjury--lying under oath--does not adequately describe Salafia's crime. Salafia and other police agents had advance information that two brothers planned to break into a school after hours.

In Cold Blood

Salafia and the others armed themselves, lay in wait, and when the unarmed brothers appeared, shot and killed them. To cover up, they planted a gun by one corpse and at the coroner's inquest testified that they had been fired upon and shot only in self-defense. The coroner, as usual, believed the police and let them off.

Salafia and the other troopers made one mistake--the gun they planted had been taken by police from the brothers months before the shooting and thus couldn't very well have been carried that night.

The mother of the boys went around for months trying to convince people of that fact and finally convinced the State American Civil Liberties Union to look into it. They found that it was true, and blew the whistle, forcing an official investigation. After many more months, a special one man grand jury (retired Bomb Plot judge Raymond F. Devlin) was appointed. Devlin did find foul play and indicted the police--for their lies about the murder, but incredibly, not for the murder itself!

Like A Trouper

Having escaped a murder charge, Salafia and the other troopers then gladly pleaded guilty to the perjury charge, and brought in their former boss, retired State Police Commissioner Mulcahy, to testify for them at their sentence. Mulcahy, apparently undaunted by the double slaying, came through for them like a trouper. "These men were *victims of the time," he explained. "We felt we were a minority group.* We weren't getting press support, and we weren't getting support from the people."

To explain away the nasty fact of the telltale gun, Mulcahy said, "They left the gun (beside the slain brothers) because, your honor, they loved the department, and they loved me."

The judge fell into line and suspended the three-year sentence. "Greater love hath no man than this." For premeditated murder, that's not a sentence. It's a vacation.

The question now is what effect Salafia's conviction will have on the Bomb Plot retrial. During the former bomb plot trial, Ronald Johnson claimed that he had been set up by the police because his effective leadership in the black community threatened Mayor Lee's plans. Johnson freely admitted that he'd met a few times with Salafia, who had asked him for a quantity of dynamite. But Salafia swore that Johnson had planned to blow up various public buildings with the dynamite.

At the trial, it was Johnson's word against Salafia's. The State's Attorney backed Salafia to the hilt and pushed for a conviction and a big sentence. The jury bought Salafia's story and Johnson received a 12-year sentence.

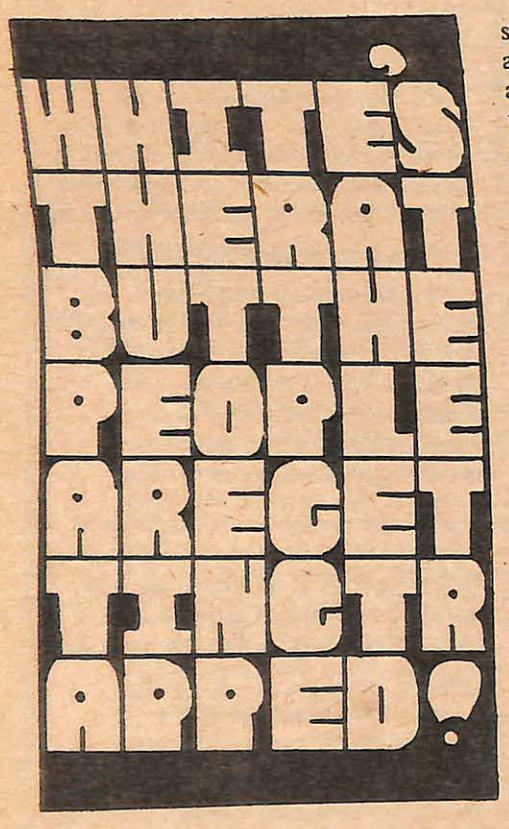
The Bomb Plot trial was riddled with clumsy prosecution errors and eventually was reversed by the Connecticut Supreme Court. Now the State's Attorney must decide whether to retry Johnson or dismiss the charges. If he decides to retry the case, his star witness will be, once again, Phillip Salafia.

Courthouse insiders are waiting to see whether the State's Attorney will have the brass to use an admitted perjurer-killer to go after a militant black.

At that, Johnson is probably fortunate. He at least lived to get a trial. The men killed in Norwich weren't so lucky.

Open Line

Welfare Workers Scapegoated by Com. White



by a New Haven Welfare Worker

It is becomming increasingly apparent that Welfare Commissioner Henry White and his top aides are seeking to undermine public confidence in Connecticut's welfare program through a series of well publicized exposes on recipient "fraud "and worker "malfeasance".

The newspapers abound with stories on the need for more stringent controls such as an investigation of all public assistance cases. Reports of this nature are blatant attempts to reinforce sterotyped anti welfare attitudes and thereby diminish public opposition to drastic welfare cutbacks.

Welfare workers are also under attack. In the department's central office a number of employees has been assigned to a special process section soon dubbed "Siberia" supposedly for reasons of incompetency. The fact is that White is dissatisfied with the progress of normal attrition in the agency and is anxious to accelerate the process in order to eliminate higher paid staff through force outs.

Since his appointment the Commissioner has failed miserably to come to grips either with the reality of poverty in the state or the need for a real departmental reorganization. Rather he chooses to scapegoat workers and clients.

Commissioner White Condemned

Concerned workers condemn White's blast. There is absolutely no evidence to support claims of widespread fraud and ineligibility. The performance of most agency workers has been good, especially in view of the chaotic nature of Public Welfare.

The campaigns of innuendo and witch hunts are again cleverly designed efforts to divert the public's attention away from real problems. The Meskill administration is striving to put the poor, who have been showing signs of activity and militancy in their quest for their rights, back on the defensive.

Court Decisions May Force New Tax Reforms

by Peter Grossi
Connecticut Legislative Assistant
and Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

The defeat of the state income tax really shows that it is futile to enact a progressive tax without real tax reform.

The first element of real tax reform would be the repeal of the sales tax. The second would be to provide state funds for property tax relief.

By next year, however, tax reform may be a necessity because of court decisions. If local property taxes are declared unconstitutional as a means of funding local education, the state will inevitably need an income tax to provide the $400 million needed for state education.

Property Tax Not Fair

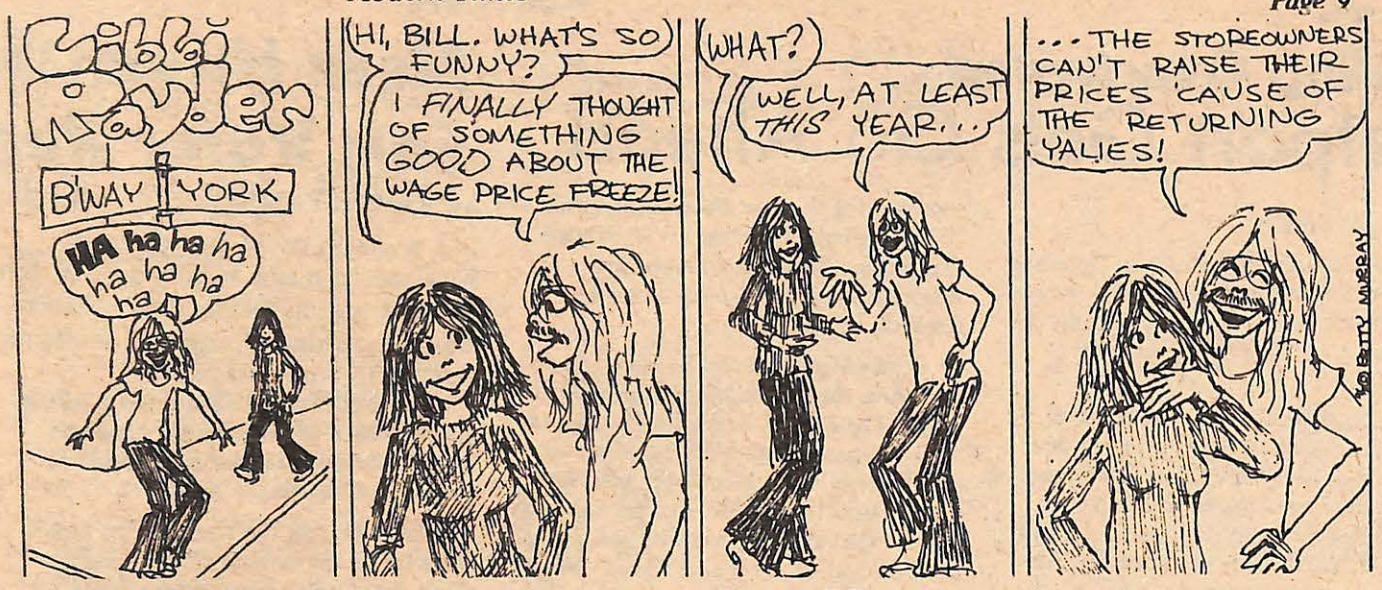
The California Supreme Court has already ruled that the use of property taxes to fund local education discriminates against poorer communities. The property in poor cities is usually taxed at a higher rate than in richer communities. Because the property is worth less, it raises less money than in the richer suburbs.

For example in California, Beverly Hills has a low tax rate, but it is so wealthy that it can spend $1400 per student. At the same time a nearby California city which has a higher tax rate could only spend $700 per student because the city is so poor. And Beverly Hills still receives state aid.

In New Haven we pay property tax at a rate of 75 mills and our schools are overcrowded. In Madison, Conn., they pay 45 mills. Madison just closed an elementary school because there weren't enough students in the town to fill it.

The Hartford Town Council has already begun legal proceedings to challenge the constitutionality of the property tax in Connecticut for funding education.

Another difficulty with the Connecticut income tax campaign was that each income tax group came in with different demands——a progressive tax, no loopholes, more tax money. Nowhere was this more apparent than in the many tax structures that were proposed.


Gibbi Rayder
B'WAY
YORK
HA ha ha ha ha ha ha ha
HI, BILL. WHAT'S SO FUNNY?
I FINALLY THOUGHT OF SOMETHING GOOD ABOUT THE WAGE PRICE FREEZE!
WHAT?
WELL, AT LEAST THIS YEAR...
...THE STOREOWNERS CAN'T RAISE THEIR PRICES 'CAUSE OF THE RETURNING YALIES!
©'71 BETTY MURRAY

Welfare Snags Stall CCA Supper

by Bob Kilpatrick

This years Christian Community Action annual supper - meeting had a new twist. The meeting was organized into various simulation games, which were played by the 65 suburban adults who attended.

The games were designed by Dr. A. Harris Stone of Southern Connecticut State College and were conducted with the help of his assistants and CCA staff members.

The games were designed to help the participants who were all supporters of CCA, to experience the frustrations of the people CCA tries to help. They were also intended to help CCA supporters understand how the staff works with people - for example, arranging meetings, arguing on their behalf, looking for apartments.

Pot Luck Supper

One of the games took place during the pot luck supper. It was designed to simulate the frustrations of people on welfare. Some people had to go back to the beginning of the food line because they forgot to pick up meat tickets. One man's meal got cold when his application for a fork was denied on "technicalities" several times. One woman decided to skip the meal and avoid facing the surly faces of the people in charge of handling the requests. Two nuns managed to eat with knives and spoons; napkin applications were rejected because they were written on the fork request form instead of the napkin form.

By dessert time, patience was limited. The rigamarole required to get coffee and dessert had escalated. Dessert seekers who had to collect several sets of cards by going to various "agencies" requesting help usually got a run-around instead of a card.

Meanwhile, CCA "advocates" stood by ready to intercede if their help was requested. Instead of going to CCA advocates, however, some people resorted to stealing cards or tried to organize groups to demand their right to dessert and coffee. Fifteen minutes passed and no desserts were served; a few walked out. The ending was happy, but not true to life -- a hastily arranged Ford Foundation grant allowed everyone to have dessert.

Valuable Learning Experience

The Rev. David Nehring, executive director of CCA, said that he was "surprised". "Even though people knew it was a game they took it seriously and some got involved to the point of being hostile. Anti-social modes of behavior developed, such as stealing."

Nehring said that afterwards "most people felt very good about the whole process. They felt it was a very valuable learning experience."

CCA? What does it stand for? What are we about? Two very legitimate questions. **Christian Community Action.** The adjective Christian indicates that we are broader than any one particular seet. Whatever doctrines we may not share, we do share our profession in Jesus as Lord. What we do we do in His name without self-interest. It is His work that we are about.

The second adjective in the name of our organization is Community. It represents our efforts to tie neighbors together in bonds of mutual understanding, to bridge the gaps between city and suburbs. Community also means that we form coalitions with like-minded organizations to achieve common goals, goals such as feeding the hungry through immediate dispensation of food and making changes in society so that there will be fewer people hungry.

Action, of course, indicates how we hope to show ourselves to the world. We are not a research center. Nor are we pamphleteers. We educate through experience whether that be urban encounters, regional festivals, or simply working with the assistance of CCA in our own neighborhoods. We are in the business of doing something constructive about the patterns of poverty in our society.

Taken from a sermon by Father Lawrence Hogan, President of CCA

Facts on Recycling

For every ton of reprocessed newsprint, the equivalent of 17 trees will be saved.

Every ton of paper reclaimed will mean one less ton for disposal.

Last year, newspapers in the US used about 8½ million tons of newsprint. It would take about 125 million trees to produce this amount of newsprint. It would take about 850,000 acres of trees to total 125 million.

Only about 12% of all US newsprint comes from recycling plants, compared to 35% in France.

The hit-and-miss collections of old newspapers and magazines by charitable groups has proved that the public will cooperate. However, to realize the full potential of the recycling system, the public must be enlisted in a consistent, day-in day-out system.

There is a market for all types of waste paper products, newspapers, magazines, paperboard.

If we could set up a system to extract all paper products from our garbage, the cost of trash removal could theoretically be reduced by nearly 40%. 40% fewer trucks, 40% less land required for dumping.

The average consumption of paper by every person in this country is over 530 lbs per year.

–Consumer Action Group, Athens, Georgia.

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with CAROL SHOCK
hear exciting & significant tapes direct from this country's only alternate culture radio network!!
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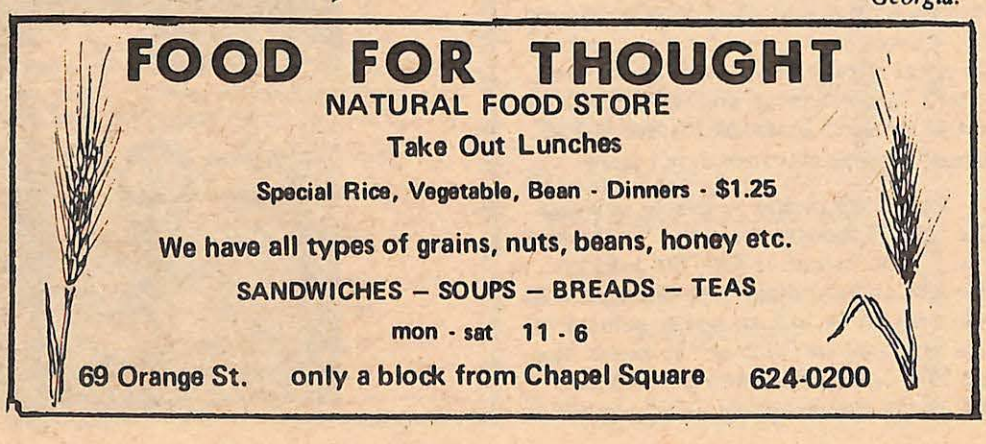
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Ruling Overturned
Jetport Gets Go Ahead

by G. J. Smith

The East Haven Committee Opposing Airport Expansion has suffered a temporary setback in its attempts to restrict the expansion of Tweed—New Haven's runway 2-20.

On August 31, a three judge panel of the federal appeals court issued an injunction which countered the earlier injunction -decision of the Connecticut Superior Court. The Superior Court ruling, issued in 1968, had denied the airport the use of its expanded runway.

The City will now be allowed to reopen runway 2-20 to its expanded length. With the runway, the City will hope to court the return of commercial jet service -- which many East Haven residents consider unnecessarily dangerous.

Battle Not Final

The federal injunction against East Haven is far from the "Final Battle" heralded in *Journal - Courier* headlines. According to Anthony V. DeMayo, attorney for the East Haven Committee, "This was only a preliminary injunction. Our case with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) still must be heard on its merits."

Other cases must also be heard. As reported in the September 1 issue of *Modern Times*, The City of New Haven was given until September 7 to settle out of court the claims of seven East Haven residents. Circuit Court Judge McLean had earlier decided that all seven had suffered a property devaluation for which Tweed - New Haven was responsible.

The City has still not settled with the seven claimants. The case must now return to court to determine the specific amounts due to East Haven residents.

The implications of this case for other East Haven residents will be enormous, according to an East Haven Committee spokesman. He said, "If seven out of the twelve plaintiffs are entitled to damages, then there are at least three to four hundred more eligible."

New Haven Students Win Fair Voter Registration

by Raphael Podolsky

A group of 24 city students have won a major victory against New Haven's regular Democratic organization concerning the right of students to vote in New Haven.

The students had filed a suit challenging the Board of Selectman's standards which discriminated against students attempting to register.

After hearing the testimony, a representative of the state attorney general's office came out in favor of the students' complaint.

The deadline for registration for the primary election is September 16. The Registration for a Democratic Alternative, a group of Yale students, has plans underway to try to register several hundred new voters before the deadline.

The suit claims that the Board asks student applicants a special set of questions that it asks no one else, and that student applicants are frequently rejected, even though they have lived in the city more than six months. The only requirement for registration under the Connecticut statutes, except for age and U.S. citizenship, is six months' residency.

Students are frequently turned down for reasons such as:

---Out of state drivers license or plates
---Failure to notify draft board of change of address
---Residence in university-owned housing
---Receipt of financial assistance from parents.

Non-students are not questioned to obtain this information.

Not with Machine

According to Chuck Kleinberg, one of the plaintiffs in the case and a worker in the Parker campaign, this discrimination dates back to 1968, when McCarthy delegates defeated the regular organization in the primary for delegates to the state convention.

It is to be expected that students who register to vote will vote largely for Parker, Sirabella, and perhaps Capra, and that this has caused the Guida-Barbieri organization to fight to keep them off the rolls.

The implications of student voting for towns with large university populations are important. Yale students, for example, make up a sizable portion of the residents of the First Ward and could easily elect their own alderman.

The suit is based on a recognition that the lives of students are affected primarily by what happens in the towns in which they go to school, not by events in their parents' home towns. Denial of the right to vote in New Haven denies students a voice in decisions which affect drug law enforcement, race relations, the control of demonstrations, and the use to which the police force is put.

The plaintiffs in the case are students, former students, and wives of students. All but one are from Yale. All have lived in New Haven for more than six months.

When is a Resident Not. . .?

Affidavits and testimony from the trial revealed numerous examples of discrimination:

---Millicent Marcus was a registered New Haven voter, but the Board attempted to cancel her registration when she moved into university-owned housing.

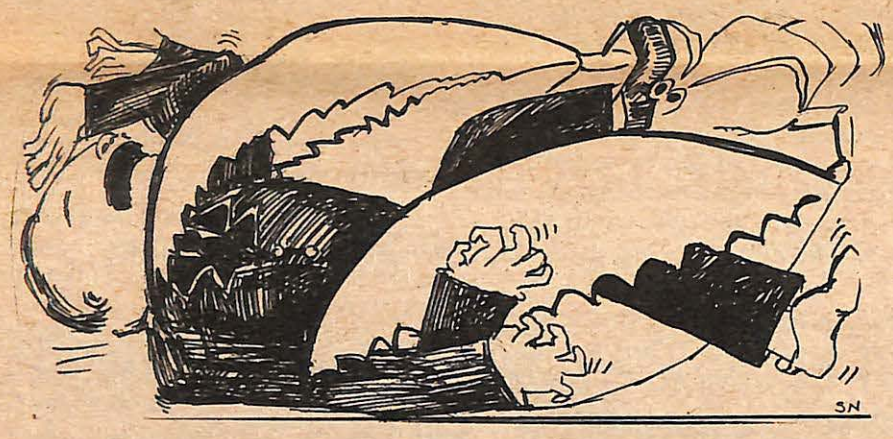
---Mark Ellis was turned down because he had had a Connecticut driver's license less than six months, though he had lived in New Haven longer than six months.

Customer Has Rare Steak in Freeze

"The ice has some cracks and thaws"
by J. Homer Sherman

Ed. Note: Chuck's Steak House in West Haven is one of a chain of 18, the first "Chuck's" of six restaurants in Connecticut. The waiters are paid $1.10 per hour, plus tips which are generally good, and raises are seldom. The author is a former news editor with WELI.

First let me tell you that Chuck's Steakhouse has got to be my favorite restaurant. I have found in the four or five score times I've eaten there, consistently good food, quick and pleasant service, a nice atmosphere, and usually reasonable prices.



Right now, the prices it would appear, are in violation of the President's announcement of a wage-price freeze, August 16.

On August 25, a Wednesday night, I dined at Chuck's and found, along with the succulent lobster tails and superb New York strip steak, a price increase ranging between five and ten percent. I was a bit surprised, having been in the restaurant only a few days before the announcement of the price freeze, and I talked then with a customer who told me that on Saturday night, August 21, the old prices still prevailed.

Waiter, Waiter!!

I hailed a passing waiter during the course of my meal who, perhaps caught off guard, told me that the new and higher prices were put into effect Sunday, August 22. I asked my own waiter if the jacked up prices weren't in violation of the President's announcement, and he, it turned out in the brief conversation, had just returned from vacation and didn't know.

"The only person to talk to in a case like this," I thought shrewdly, "is the manager." But instead of him, the assistant manager came to discuss my check, and he told me that he had personally painted the new prices on the wine bottle menus August 11th or 12th, just two or three days before the announcement.

Thinking that it was not the truth he spoke, I asked him to show me a dinner check or two from the week of August 15 to the 21, which, of course, would have the direct result of proving him right or a liar. Getting a little more defensive, he refused and told me I had "no right as a customer to ask (him) to open his books to (me). I casually left, thinking to myself "the boys down at the Office of Emergency Preparedness would take care of him.'

Little did I know about what Nixon says and what the Fed does. I spent most of an hour on the phone the next day, just waiting, hanging on, after I was told by the federal offices switchboard that the I-R-S people were handling everything concerning the wage-price freeze.

I finally called back, and asked for the manager. Well, what he had to say in 15 minutes was that he didn't know anything about the announcement. I read him something from the newspaper about processed food being included while raw agricultural products were not, and that restaurants were affected by the freeze.

I asked this man if he didn't think that a raw steer that was slaughtered, skinned, butchered, aged, transported, trimmed, seasoned, held over a charcoal fire, and doused with wine before it went on my plate, was processed, and he just said he wasn't sure.

After I hung up, realizing I had gone *the full route in asking my Government for help in enforcing it's own laws and decrees, without getting any response, I* remembered something. Alas, the only penalty I had heard mentioned on the radio for corporations who didn't pay heed to the announcement was that the Government wouldn't do business with them.

But anyway——

Even if the fine were like five grand, I expect Chuck's owner, Ken Williams, could pay that and still come out ahead from inching up his prices. I think it's sad that I can't even seem to carry out my threat to sic the O-E-P or the White House or somebody on him, because they don't seem to care, and won't until tomorrow when I ask for a raise.

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High School In the Community

Continued from page 1

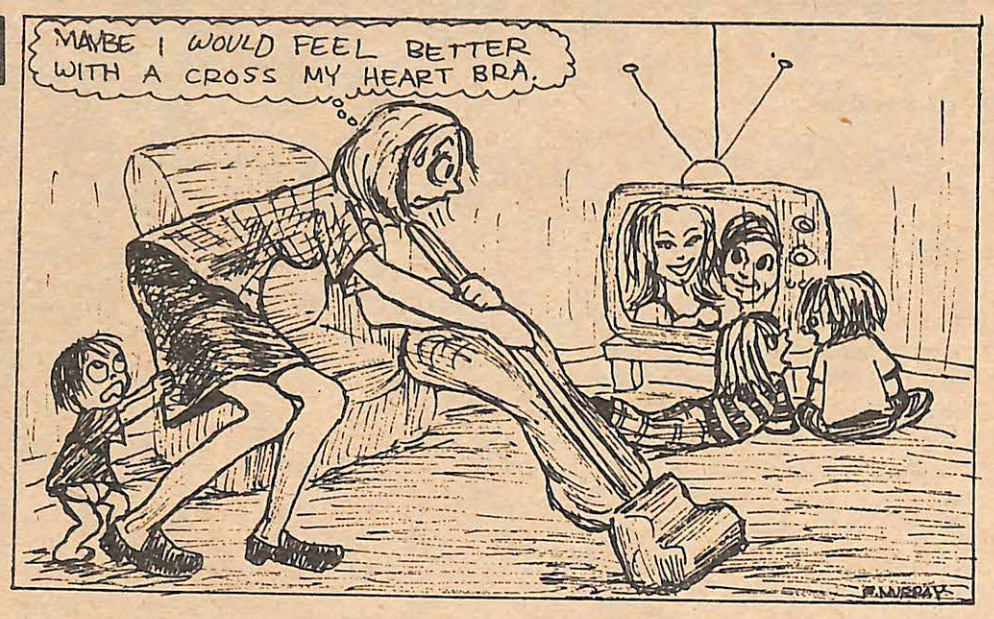
One very unique aspect of this program is the fact that parents will have a voice in determining school policy, unlike the powerlessness experienced within the PTA and School Councils. In the first unit of HSC, elected parents, students, and teachers sit on the Policy Council to set up policies for the school.

One reason why HSC has been able to offer such a wide range of courses (from Karate, film-making, theatre arts, computer science, electronics, constitutional law, fashion design to music composition) is because of the large number of volunteers, who may be parents, college students, lawyers, etc., anyone with a skill he/she would like to share.

HSC is designed to serve the college-bound and the non-college-bound student. It's neither an honors program nor a remedial program or vocational one, but a comprehensive high school program. Statistically, of thirty-two students graduating in June, 1971, twenty-six were admitted to colleges and universities.

Instead of letter-grades, each student receives an evaluation of his/her progress in each course, indicating the relation between the student's achievement and his/her potential, with suggestions for student improvement. In addition to student evaluation, the program itself is being evaluated by a team of independent people, headed by Professor Willis Hawley of Yale University.

If Body Odor Doesn't Get You— TV Ads Will



by Pat Lowendorf
Modern Times Staff

If a man came to your door and spoke to you of your loneliness, your failure, your sense of emptiness and joylessness; brought up your fears (never mentioned to a soul) regarding your own personal sexual attractiveness; your lack of knowledge about life, and your entrapment in the petty and debilitating details of your daily existance, and then offered you a way out of all this: would you want to smash his face in if he brought out of his pocket a can of beer? A packet of Carnation Instant? A box of toothpaste? Would you laugh hysterically if he pointed to a new Datsun at the curb? Gave you a Lipton teabag? A Muriel cigar? Or would you just break down and cry?

After two weeks of intensive television commercial viewing, I find myself doing all three, and wondering what has befuddled the brains of the American viewing public that they can put up with that garbage. The answer, I would guess, from my own experience, is that they simply do not take it seriously. However, what the subliminal effects might be, I shudder to think.

Television commercials have but one objective in mind: to create a desire for something you don't really need. The selling base they use is to convince you that: 1. Without (X Product) you're not as good as people who use it. It's the "I'm Somebody, Who are You?" approach. Ex: Anna Maria Alberghetti touting Good Seasons, and the insidious, "I've just become a mother" snob for Sara Lee.

2. Smart, attractive, "real", or sexy people buy (X Product), and if you don't baby, you're NOT! Just about all beer commercials fall into this category, Poligrip: "Eat like a man!" (The concept of masculinity is based on getting "women;" feminity on getting "a man.")

3. The third approcah points a knowing finger at your "empty/ foolish life". EX: Kodak, Datsun - most car commercials. -and most definitely airline commercials.

4. The surprise is this one which I call the "Big Daddy" approach. I'd say over 50% of all commercials fall into this category. In this commercial some "authority" is handing down advice to the viewer. Ex: Shake and Bake's butcher; Bayer's know-it-all man; Allerest Excedrin, all soap commercials. Danny Thomas for Maxwell House. Big Daddy knows best.

Some commercials hit you over the head with irritation: Wisk's "Ring around the collar!" Or the super-stupid, "We're taking away Mrs. McKenna's Clorox." Some talk you to death like Ziploc Bags, or dull and boring Breyer's Ice Cream. Some stoke away on the emotions: Recipe Dog Food - in fact most dog foods - and Wonder Bread. *If it has a kid or a dog in it you've spotted it!*

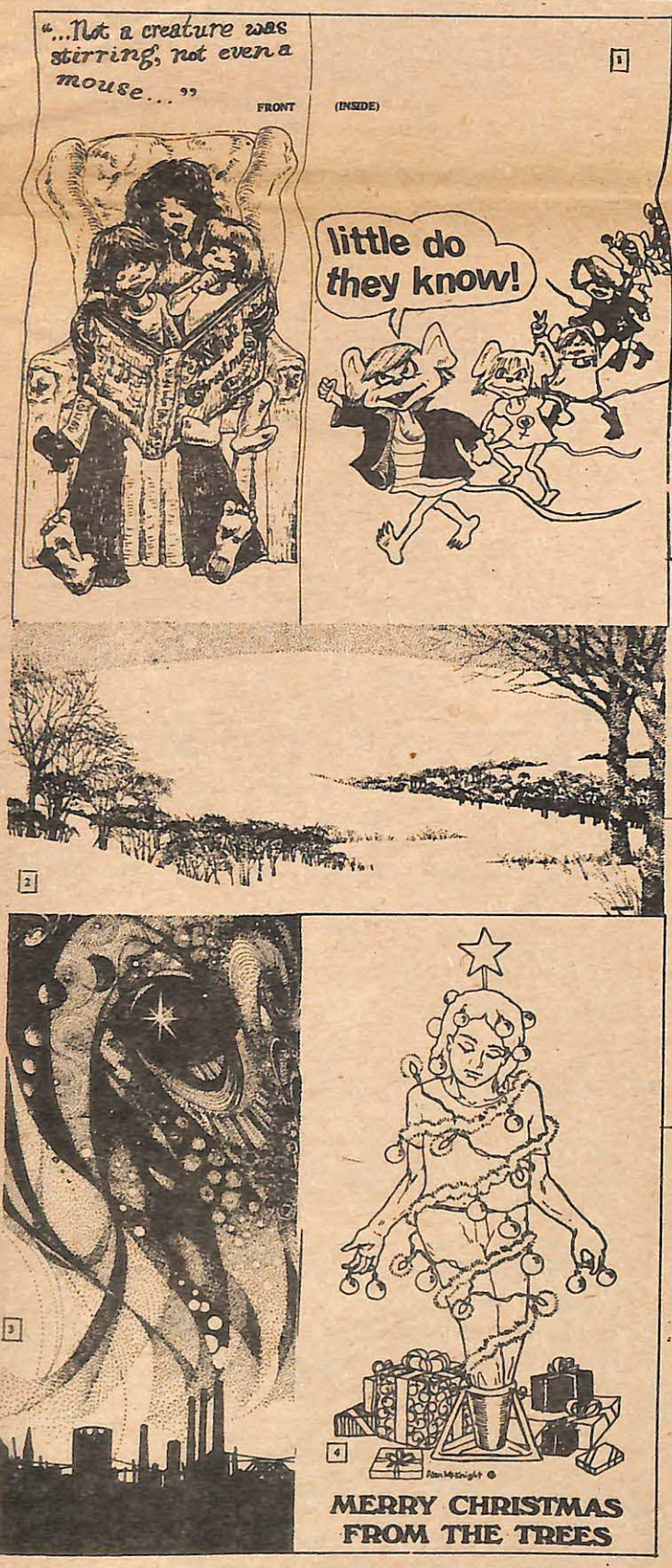
A few commercials are downright disgusting, such a Light and Lively: "Alice never cooked in her life." and Enzo Stuarti doing Ronzoni Tomato Sauce (that's awwful)

So far, only three commercials really leave the viewer alone with his thoughts: Alka Seltzer, Volkswagon and Heinz Catchsup - all interesting and witty, integrity intact.

In my judgment, most of the television commercials are aimed at women and ought to keep women nauseated at all times. Notice how many female voice overs you hear in a commercial? It is always some superior and greatly informed male telling women how to clean, cook, work and be beautiful.

Even Mother Nature isn't sacred any more. There she is in one of her glade's, listening to some male tell her that her sweet creamy butter is now Chiffon Margarine.

More power to her as she replies, "It isn't nice to fool Mother Nature," and lets a lightening bolt fly. Let's all men and women together, get behind good old Ma Nature's words and let a few verbal lightening bolts of our own fly to the various networks and sponsors.



CHRISTMAS CARD SALE

Modern Times and the Advocate Press offer you these beautiful and original Christmas cards, commissioned by us from New Haven artists, printed on 8" x 9" card stock and folded to fit into standard business size envelopes. Proceeds from the sale of these cards will support Movement work. To order, call Advocate Press at 777-0900 or write, 441 Chapel Street, New Haven, Ct. 06511.

1. Libby and Lab Mouse; Betty Murray. 2 colors, outside & inside: $.20 each, $1.00 for six, $5.00 for 50.
2. Winter landscape; Bill Hersey. One color, outside: $.10 each, $1.00 for twelve, $3.00 for 50.
3. Epiphany, 1971; Bill Hersey. One color, outside: priced same as 2.
4. Christmas Tree; Alan McKnight. One color, outside: same as 2 & 3.
5. Power Lines; Alan McKnight. One color, outside: priced same as 2.
6. Merry Christmas; Pamela Dudley. 2 colors, outside: $.15 each, $1.00 for eight, $4.00 for 50.
7. Joy to the World; Pamela Dudley. One color, outside: same as 2.
8. Modonna Mandala; Alan McKnight. One color, outside: same as 2.

OTHER DESIGNS WILL BE AVAILABLE SOON. CALL US.

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Write on

MOMS Robbed

To the Editors:

Last month someone broke into the little Welfare Moms 'Store on Legion Avenue and stole all the toys that were donated for Christmas.

Anyone who knows anything about what is happening in welfare this year will realize that these were about the only toys children on welfare would have received. Commissioner White has made it very plain he doesn't care if we all starve or sleep in the street. The September flat grant plan will make it impossible for thousands to pay their rent. We are asking that anyone who can, donate usable toys or clothing. Especially clothing for children that would be worn to school. With our cut checks many welfare children won't be able to attend school. You can't, with no shoes or no winter coat. Despite the poor diet, welfare children do grow.

We ask also for donations to help those on welfare with special needs such as special shoes for a woman with one leg shorter than the other, special surgical stockings to prevent another from developing thrombo phlebitis, which would only result in costly hopitalization which could be prevented. Appeals to the standard social service outfits have resulted in talk but no action. Apparently those connected with United Give. Givers do a lot of taking but no giving. When asked to help they just supply the name of another outfit to go ask.

So we are asking those who are concerned to please help us. Our store is open to all poor people five days a week 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. staffed by re*cipients volunteering their time. Our address is 238 Legion Avenue and our telephone is 562-2763. We will also try to arrange for pick up of anything you could donate.*

Yours in Bread and Justice,
Patricia Wolf
Asst. Secretary
New Haven Welfare Moms

Peace and Love

To the Editors:

We were happy to hear the good news about the arrival of two little citizens: Andrew Melville Henderson and Sarah Moldenhauer, who arrived within one week from each other.

John and I are wishing them to grow up in a world of Peace, Love, Justice, and good health.

We grew to respect the parents, especially Liz and Kathy, for their work for Peace and Justice, and we also grew very fond of them. So- how better can we express these sentiments than to give a little contribution to Modern Times to welcome their infants. Enclosed is a check for $10.00, five dollars for each of the little newcomers.

If you wish to mention anything of the above paragraph in your next issue in order to stimulate perhaps others to do likewise, you are welcome to do so.

Also, at the last meeting of our *little group of women of the Women's Neighborhood Group (c/o Pauline Kreas, 279 Bassett Street, New Haven), we* decided to subscribe to Modern Times for one of our members living now in Florida.

Best ever to all of you.

With Peace and Love,
John and Milada Marsalka

Holodnak Comments

To the Editors:

In my Aug. 15 Open Line article "Socialism for the Rich; Competition for the Poor," there were 98 words cut out of it which I feel had de-emphasized my main point that the real culprit was the system and not the people.

Let me illustrate by quoting at least some of those missing words: "And those persons who refuse to participate in the dirty game of free enterprise must resign themselves to being born losers to the system. Either way, the way it is rigged now, the vast majority of the American people, expecially the blacks, are screwed, blued and tatooed."

Mike Holodnak
38 Morris Lane
Milford, Conn.

Subscribers to Modern Times are invited to use the Classified Ads column for free personal announcements.

Ads should be a maximum of 50 words, and should be handed in by Thursday, one week before publication date.

Mail your ads in, or bring them to our office, 441 Chapel St. 562-2510.

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Women's Film Festival

Shorts and *Darling* 7 and 9:30, Fri., Sept. 24
Shorts and *Red Desert* 7 and 10:00, Sat., Sept. 25
Yale Law School Auditorium
High St. and Tower Parkway
Donations to support the Women's Center, whose official address is now 198 Elm Street

Wanted badly! A man with a free morning! Someone who likes children. To volunteer in our downtown housing school. We want to breakdown traditional female-male images. Work with a group of 3-4 year olds for 2½ hrs. Call Rosemarie 387-5245.

Photography for the people! The Modern Times *Photography staff is prepared to offer the best in photographic services at non-exploitative rates. We will tackle any job, from a single child's portrait to an interpretive photo essay. Call us at* Modern Times, *562-2510.*

Queen-size box spring and metal bed frame in excellent condition. Free to anyone who will take them away. Call 777-8739.

MEDICAL SCHOOL COUNTER-ORIENTATION

The Medical Committee for Human Rights is sponsoring a counter-orientation at the Yale Medical School for all new students in health science and related fields.

The counter-orientation will take place at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, September 23, at the Yale Medical Students Dormitory Lounge at 1 South St. For information call 436-8354.

New and nearly new clothing. New wigs, $8.00. Also antiques and collectibles. Holly's Consignment Shoppe, 810 State St. Open 12-5 daily. Tel. 776-6661.

Wanted: Inexpensive phonographs, books, records for cooperative daycare center. Also wanted: an inexpensive usable carseat for children to play in. Call: 865-8396.

Where to Buy Modern Times

Fair Haven: Wil-Mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Grand-James; Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Lenny's Market, St. Johns-Chestnut; Pequot Drug, Grand-East Pearl.

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-State; Hotel Taft Newstand, College Street; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Howe Food Shop, cor. Edgewood; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Esquire Restaurant, Chapel-Orchard.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Superbooks, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.